

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, and the name will be taken in.

SARDINES.
—
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
—
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
George-street,
TO-MORROW, 27TH MARCH,

At eleven o'clock,
ONE CASE, 100 TINS,
SARDINES.
 Terms: at sale. 6120
CHAMPAGNE.
 ACCOUNT AND RISK OF FORMER PUR-

CHASER.

MR. MORT
 Will sell by public auction, at his rooms,
To-morrow, 27TH MARCH,
 At half-past 12,

CASES, each 3 doses, Champagne.

Terms at sale. 5118

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. MCKINLEY.
SAME V. SAME.

PRIME LOT OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Room

To-morrow, 27th MARCH,
 At twelve o'clock,
 110 HEAD CATTLE, branded
 WA on the ribs, and KY
 50 head cattle, more or less, branded KY

160 head, more or less.

Of the above cattle upwards of fifty
are fat bullocks, and as many more are
ilch cows, of the choicest description.
They are now running upon Mr. William
lison's station, Liverpool Plains, where they
ill be delivered.

Terms—Cash. 5117

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in his Wool Store, at the rear of his rooms, George-street.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH.

At twelve o'clock,
5 SALES WOOL
 9 Puncheons Tallow, Hamilton
 23 Casks ditto
 86 Salted hides.
 Terms at sale. 5121

CAB BRITSKA.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
George-street, on
SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH,
At half-past 12,
A SMALL English built Cab Britska,
with patent axles complete, for one or

Terms at sale. 5107

1 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, WITH STATION.

481 EWES, from 5 to 4 years old

294 wethers, from 2½ to three years old

96 lambs above 6 months
871 head

MR. MORT
has received instructions to sell by public
auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, THE 31ST MARCH,
At twelve o'clock,

The above lot of really choice sheep, of
very fine fleece, now running on a station
situate in the county of Argyll, which is ca-
pable of carrying 3000 head, having abun-
dantly of feed and water.

THE SHEEP ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND
NEVER DISEASED.

Terms at sale. \$114

600 HEAD CLASSED SHEEP

600 HEAD CATTLE, WITH STATIONS.

70 BULLOCKS,
110 COWS,
192 HEIFERS
185 STEERS,
3 DURHAM BULLS,
20

600 HEAD MORE OR LESS.

MR. MORT

as received instructions to sell by public
auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL,
At 12 o'clock,

THE above valuable lot of CATTLE, the whole of which are the produce of original cows, selected from Mr. Macfarlane's herd of 9000 head by a first-rate judge. The herd will be found much superior to the general description of stock in the colony—the bulls are nearly thorough-bred and one of them is the best short-horn bull in the district, both as regards shape and size.

TOGETHER WITH THE CATTLE, will be sold the right to a very valuable station, situate in the Maneroo district, having an unlimited extent of run in a southerly direction towards the Snowy River—it is bounded on the east by Matong, belonging to Thomas Barker, Esq., and near the run lately occupied by Mr. M. Spark, now in the possession of Benjamin Boyd, Esq. The improvements consist of the following.

A good cottage
Kitchen, store, and stable
Stea-yard for 800 head cattle
Milking paddock and milking yard
Wheat paddock of 80 acres
Hay paddock of 6 acres
Grass paddock of 20 acres
Hut, garden, &c.

There is also on the station

A team of four working haillocks with
pole dray, bows, yokes, &c.
A quantity of wheat
Six head of horses (some very superior)
Farming utensils of every description.
THE CATTLE ARE WARRANTED VERY
Term: at sale. 411

[illegible][illegible]

again. Farther down, big lagoons, with an outlet into the river, are very frequent. Farther off the river, iron sandstone ridges, composed of the same material as the black sandstone, fan-leaved palm-tree became more and more frequent, extend between small creeks, which go down to the river.

The lagoons were surrounded by magnificent tea-trees, black mangrove, *Sonneratia*, pandanus, myriads of ducks and wild geese covered the water; the whole country had been burnt, and the late thunder showers had produced a fine growth of giant grass. We experienced the first thunder shower since we entered the table land, after having been without rain from March, 1845, with the exception of a shower in June, and a drizzling rain on the 1st of September.

In lat. 12-51, large plains accompanied the river; either grassy, with a rich loess black soil, or entirely bare with a stiff clayey soil. On plains of the latter kind we first met a salt water lagoon, with a mangrove river. The river bank was covered with thick vine brush, gigantic tea-trees, palms, and bamboo.

In lat. 12-49, I came apparently to a river, with fresh water, lined with pandanus, palm-tree, and mangrove. The river either crossed or was compelled to go up its course, in order to head it. After about three miles travelling, we found that it was the outlet of a remarkable swamp, which, according to the statement of the natives, had been formed by the river turning eastward. The swamp was, with few exceptions, dry, its bed a stiff clay, cracked by the heat of the sun; out of it, bed small islands of pandanus and palm-tree rose. The soil was a fine sort of green grass, long and irregular, unfortunately we were able to cross it. The black fellows gave us to understand that a big lake of water is at its head. In the rainy season, the water would be so high, that the traveller would have to keep out far to the north-east from the upper part of the South Alligator, or on the table land, not only to avoid this big water, but to avoid being caught by the tide. The natives, however, were so much compelled me to go far to the south again in order to cross it.

In an almost northerly course I passed over ironstone ridges, covered with a rather dry forest of black mangrove, tea-tree, and palm-tree, became so abundant, that it formed almost for itself the forest. A small tree, which we called the gooseberry-tree, as the taste of its ripe fruit resembled the gooseberry, was very frequent; we had found it all along the outer side of the gulf. We crossed numerous creeks — the first to the south-east probably joined the swamp; the others to the westward. We crossed about twelve miles, ranging from lat. 12-31-49. Here I met with granite again, which crop out in the bed of a fine creek, with an abundant supply of water. At about 12-17 I crossed a running brook, bubbling and murmuring, and crossed a small range of hills. It was probably the outlet of a tea-tree swamp; its bed was rocky. A fine path of the natives passed along its banks.

My northerly course brought me to a river, which I called the black water, and ended to the eye to the westward and eastward. That part which was nearest to the forest land (which ended every where in pandanus groves and mangrove) was composed of black soil, and richly grassed, and was a fine water creek, which we met, and which compelled us to return to the forest, the soil was a stiff clay, covered with a stiff dry grass. The river crossed about twelve miles, ranging from lat. 12-14-49. Here I met with granite again, which I crossed a running brook, bubbling and murmuring, and crossed a small range of hills. It was probably the outlet of a tea-tree swamp; its bed was rocky. A fine path of the natives passed along its banks.

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BIRTHS.
At Leppington, on Sunday, the 22nd inst-
ment, the wife of Captain Waddy, 50th Regi-
ment, of a son.
At Hillcrest, on Monday, the 23rd inst-
ment, Mrs. Harper, of a son.
DEATH.
On the 12th March, 1846, at M'Cree's Hill,
Van Diemen's Land, Elizabeth, relict of the
late James C. Grey, aged 80, one of the oldest
colonists, aged 80. Mrs. Brumby arrived in
New South Wales in 1795, and in Van Die-
men's Land in 1805.

TO SHIPPERS OF CEDAR, AND
OTHERS.
JUST ARRIVED, per *Bonnie Dundee*,
from the Bellina River, (40,000) forty
thousand feet of prime Cedar, now landed at
Street's Wharf, Sussex street. Apply to
WILLIAM BATHURST,
Corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets.
Sydney, March 25. 5056

EWBANK'S PATENT WROUGHT
NAILS.
4d. PER LB.
BATTEN NAILS, 2 inch, in iron
plates of 112 lbs, for Forty-two Shil-
lings each.
ALSO,
Other sizes by the same maker, at equally
low prices.
No. 610,
George street, near the Herald Office. 5078

RANKIN'S CHEESE.
A FRESH supply of this very superior
Cheese has arrived at the stores of the
undersigned. Also,
Boyle's best tobacco at 1d. per lb. per keg
Jamaica rum, sugar, tea, &c. to be procured
at the Stores at the lowest rate.
4254 W. WILMINGTON.

P O T A T O E S .
FOR SALE,
12 TONS of the best Van Diemen's
Land Potatoes, on board the brig
Wilam, at the Flour Company's Wharf.
March 25. 5099

TO CHEESEMONGERS AND
OTHERS.
THE Undersigned has just received a
load of Colonial Cheese, in good order,
for exportation.
GEORGE RATTRAY,
Bathurst-street.
March 26. 5071

FOR SALE BY THE UNDER-
SIGNED,
1 HANDSOME GIG, with patent
cohesion springs, patent ax es, and
fashionable lamps.
2 Ditto Mail Giga, with ditto ditto ditto
1 Ditto Tandem Cart, with folding out
hind seat
1 Ditto Mail Tandem Cart, with ditto
ditto, mail axle, patent double bow
springs lamps, &c.
1 Ditto Mail Giga, with patent bow springs,
mail axle lamps
1 Ditto Patent Shifting Phaeton, double
bow springs and mail axletrees
1 Ditto Cab Phaeton
1 Ditto Patent Cabriolet Phaeton.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.
4082

**3600 FINE WOOLLED YOUNG
SHEEP.**
WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER DIS-
EASED.
MR. MORT
Has had placed in his hands for sale by
PRIVATE CONTRACT,
**3600 FINE WOOLLED
YOUNG SHEEP.**
Which are warranted sound, and never to
have been diseased.
They may remain on their present run, in
the New England district, until the 1st June
next, (*free of expense to the purchaser*) at which
time they will have nearly a nine months
fleece on.
This wool realised extreme prices at the late
wool sales.
For particulars and terms apply to Mr.
Mort, at his Rooms, George-street. 5122

SHEEP AND STATIONS.
THE undersigned has for Sale, a
valuable property, consisting of about
15,000 prime Sheep, warranted never to have
been diseased, which, with six drays, fifty
working bullocks, bullocks, mills, &c. will be
given in by the proprietor, who is about to
return to Europe.
A twelve months' supply of every article
 requisite for a first rate establishment has
been provided, which, with six drays, fifty
working bullocks, bullocks, mills, &c. will be
given in by the proprietor, who is about to
return to Europe.
J. W. GOSLING,
Charlotte-place.
5123

TO CARCASS BUTCHERS.
FOR SALE, at Black Creek, Liverpool
Plains, superior fat Sheep and Bullocks.
Apply to Mr. Hunsley, overthere. If by
letter post-paid, addressed to the care of Mr.
F. Cox, Murrumbidgee. 5618

TO MONEYED PERSONS, AND
CAPITALISTS.
M. R. STUBBS is instructed to close
for the purchase of all that splendid
property, No. 10, RIVER STREET, known as
MRS. WATLES',
adjoining the residence of the honorable
Member for Sydney, and will be happy to
treat with principals for that purpose, by
PRIVATE CONTRACT.
Apply at the Mark, King street. 8715

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE Undersigned are cash purchasers
of washed and unwashed wools and
sheepskins.
4549 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED will purchase,
for cash, colonial produce, or make ad-
vances on the same consigned to Mr. Robert
Brooks, London.
R. TOWNS.
December 11. 2922

THE Undersigned will advance on
wool, tallow, and other produce, con-
signed to his friends in London, Messrs.
John Gores and Co.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Spring-street, August 18. 2658

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.
PURCHASING has for the present
ceased at Bungarrabbee, but will re-
commence early in June next; of this due
notice will be given.
ARTHURNOT DALLAS,
H. E. I. C. S.
H. E. I. C. Depot, Bungarrabbee,
March 21. 4767

MONEY!!
RESPECTABLE parties can be ac-
commodated with sums varying from
£1 to £50, by depositing collateral security,
or upon approved endorsed bills. Repayment
can be made by either weekly or monthly
instalments.
Preliminary application to be made (if by
letter post paid) to
Ma. J. F. JOHNSON,
North Australia Registry Office,
North Castlereagh-street.
4091

£400 AT 7 PER CENT.—The
Australian Union Benefit
Society, having the honor to lend, on
mortgage, parties desirous of borrowing it
must transmit (post paid) a description of the
property intended as security, within fourteen
days from this date to
THOMAS COWLSHAW,
Surrey House.

FOR SALE
FROM 4000 to 6000 first-class Sheep
with or without stations; warranted
never to have been diseased. For particulars
enquire of Dr. W. Hall Palmer, Kirk Cannel,
by Hartley. 3587

IF MR. EBENEZER ROSCOE
FISHER, who came to Sydney eight or
nine years ago, will apply to Dr. Moore.
New Norfolk, Van Diemen's Land, he will
of something greatly to his advantage.
New Norfolk,
Van Diemen's Land, March, 1.46. 5039

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW
SOUTH WALES.
Between John Smith, gentleman, one, &c.,
Plaintiff;
And
John Rostrom Defendant.
WHEREAS an Action has been
commenced in this Court, at the suit
of the above-named John Smith, against the
above-named John Rostrom, to recover the
sum of one hundred and thirty-nine pounds
nineteen shillings and seven pence, for work
done as an attorney and solicitor, and materials
for the same provided by the said John
Smith for the said John Rostrom, and for fees
due and payable in respect thereof; and it
being alleged that the said John Rostrom do
not reside within this colony or its dependence,
a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been
issued, returnable on the first day of April
next, enjoining therein Daniel Cooper, the
younger, and Thomas Cooper, both residing
at Point Piper, near the City of Sydney, in
the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of
New South Wales, merchants, and Thomas
Blackland, residing in Pitt-street, in the City
of Sydney aforesaid, merchant's clerk, as
garnishees; notice is hereby given thereof,
and that if at any time before final judgment
in this action, the said John Rostrom, or any
person on his behalf, will give the security
and notice, and file the appearance and plea
required by the Act, intitled, "An Act to
consolidate and amend the laws relating to
actions against persons absent from the
colony," against persons sued as joint
contractors" the said attachment may be
dissolved.
Dated this sixteenth day
of March, in the year of
Our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and forty-six.
JOHN SMITH,
Plaintiff in person,
O'Connell-street, Sydney. 5040

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
THE undersigned intending to dissolve
the partnership hitherto existing under
the name of "Gill and White," request
that all claims against them, or either
of them, may be sent in for liquidation on or
before the first day of April ensuing.
GILL AND WHITE.
Bickham, March 10. 5043

CAUTION.
THE undersigned requests that no credit
may be given to any person on his
account, as he will not hold himself responsible
for the same.
J. GOULD,
420, George-street,
Sydney, March 26. 5060

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned having lost his certificate
of freedom, constables and others are
informed that he is a free man, and any
person restoring the said certificate
will receive a reward.
DESCRIPTION.—
Name, Lionel Coe, native of City of Norwich;
trade, a dyer; age, about thirty-five years;
height, 4 feet 3 inches; complexion, rather
ruddy; hair, red; eyes, grey. General
remarks—scar on the little finger left hand,
also on the forehead, and a hole on the
neck left side; per ship England (2), in
1855; sentence, seven years.
LIONEL COE,
Elizabeth-street South,
Near the Cheshire Cheese Public House.
March 25, 1856. 5061

TO BUILDERS.
PERSONS willing to contract for the
erection of a Dwelling-house and Offices,
intended to be erected in Prince street, may
see the design, specific of "Gill and White,"
on and after the 27th instant, at the office of
JOHN STAFFORD,
Architect, &c.,
318, Pitt-street.
March 26. 5068

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A FARM in the district of Illawarra,
not less than 400 or more than 900
acres, for cash. Apply to
THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.
Note.—To prevent unnecessary trouble
Mr. Croft begs to observe, that the Farm of
1500 acres, in Illawarra, advertised in the
Herald of the 15th instant, has been disposed
of by him.

TO BE SOLD.
Two Allotments in the Town of Wollongong,
beautifully situated.
ALSO.
A few logs of superior pine timber, from
Moreton Bay.
March 25. 5097

SCOTT'S WORKS.
WANTED TO PURCHASE, a complete
set of the Press and Poetical
Works of Sir Walter Scott, Eng. lang. in
88 vols. Address, stating the price, to
Mr. Wall's Printing Office, York-street. 5079

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
A YOUTH who can write a good hand
and calculate correctly may find employment
in a house where he will have the
advantage of gaining a general knowledge of
business. Apply by letter only to M.B.L.
Herald Office. 5081

WANTED, a Nurse; also, a House-
maid. Characters will be required.
Apply at the Morning Herald Office.
March 24. 5017

WANTED, a Landress. Apply to
MRS. GEORGE EVANS,
1689
Surry Hills

WANTED, a Man Cook: none but
persons who thoroughly understand
their business need apply. Good testimonials
from their last situation will be required.
Apply at the office of
BENJAMIN AND MOSES,
567, Castlereagh-street,
Near the corner of Hunter-street.
6105

WANTED, a Female Servant to attend
to children and make herself otherwise
useful.
Apply to
MRS. R. LAMB,
454, George-street,
Near the Post-office. 5104

WANTED, to proceed immediately to
the Port Phillip district, a Female to
attend upon four children and work at her
needle. Apply to Mrs. Dewar, No. 11, Charlotte-
place. Testimonials of character as
to honesty and sobriety will be required.
Also, a Woman as Laundress and House-
maid. 5007

WANTED, a Man to act as Groom
and Gardener. Apply to
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
676, George-street.
4050

WANTED, a situation as Porter, in a
wholesale or shipping store, by a
young man just discharged from an un-
pleasant character. Apply to T.M. Herald
Office. 5095

WANTED, a situation as Porter, in a wholesale or merchant's store, by a young man, who is leaving his present situation, where he has been employed several years; he can produce undeniable references of character and ability. Apply to
MR. HENRY FERRIS, 103, York-street.
Sydney, March 18. 6176

£5 REWARD.
POCKET BOOK LOST, containing seven Bills of Exchange, as follows:—
£1000, A. and A. Jaffrey
£1000 and £100, W. Panton
Payable to Archibald Jaffrey. As the above bills are of no value to any one but the owner, his reward will be given upon their delivery, either at the *Herald* Office, or at Mr. Ennals's Office, 111, Adelaide-street. Within seven days no questions will be asked. 6095

TWO POUNDS REWARD.
LOST, yesterday, a small Gold verge Watch, No 1364, with gold key. Whoever has found the watch will receive the above reward by applying to Jacob Cohen, Jeweller, corner of George and Hunter streets. 6065

PISTIANA.
LOST, a volume of the 5th Edition, of the *Office of Bell's Life in Sydney*. Any party returning this book to the above office will receive ten shillings. 6150

WHEREAS, the late Mr. Oswald Wetherophon, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, deceased, intestate, was possessed of a valuable diamond ring shortly before his death, which is now missing, a reward will be paid to any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the same.
Application to be made at the office of the Master in Equity, Supreme Court House, Sydney. 4994

TO LET.
A STORE, capable of containing 5000 tons merchandise, situate in Jamieson-lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to
JOHN STIRLING, Grocer, 569, George-street. 5098

OFFICES and Stores to let, on moderate terms.
R. O. REILLY, City Ironmongery Warehouse, George-street. 5018

TO BE LET,
THE House and Premises, No. 191, Elizabeth-street North, the present occupation of the late Mr. James Wilson, for stores for chambers, and the use of one of the stables when required.
Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars apply to George Brown, at the office of the Court of Requests. 4960

TO BE LET, an old-established Butcher's shop, in a first-rate situation in the City. Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars, apply at the *Herald* Office.
Sydney, March 24. 4994

TO LET,
ONE HOUSE in Lyons-Terrace, and a house in Brisbane street, South Head. Now lately occupied by Mr. Thwaites. Apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS, Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place. 6140

TO BE LET.
ALVANY LODGE.
THE ABOVE COTTAGE, pleasantly situated on the Surry Hills. The Cottage contains four rooms, with kitchen; also, excellent cellarage, together with a coach-house and stable detached; the whole being surrounded with a neatly arranged kitchen and flower garden. 4180

CENTRE-VIEW COTTAGE, containing seven rooms and kitchen, situate at Miller's Point, near Cooks-road.
For terms apply any day before ten a.m., to Mr. H. M. Pitt, Pitt-street. 4787

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the Farm known as the Fig Tree, situate on the Lane Cove River. Apply to Mrs. Reibey, Newtown. 4677

TO BE LET ON IMPROVING LEASES
ALLOTMENTS, comprising some of the best portions of land at Five Dock and Burwood Estates, well adapted for market-gardening, or agricultural purposes. Also, seven acres of good land at Five Dock. An allotment of eight acres of land, situate on Lane Cove. Would also be sold, or let on improving or building leases, a portion of land situate on the Cook's River Road, and forming a portion of the Bella Reira Estate.
Apply to
ALLAN M'GAA, Queen-street, March 26. 5093

TO LET, ON CLEARING LEASES,
for a term of five or seven years, without rent, subject to the usual conditions, allotments of land, varying from five to twenty acres each. The land is of excellent quality, and will join an extensive Farm, now occupied for agricultural, dairying, and grazing purposes. The land is situated upon the coast, about ten miles from the Harbour and Township of Willoughby, is supplied with abundance of never-failing fresh water, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of a good Store. To respectable and industrious families every reasonable facility would be afforded, and well kept quiet stock, horses, or working oxen would be sold or let at a low rate to the tenants. Apply for further particulars to
ALLAN M'GAA, Queen-street. 5093

WELLINGTON INN, PATRAGON.
THE Undersigned, who intends returning to England, offers for sale the Wellington Inn, Paterson, situated in the centre of the township, and commanding the most respectable business in the district.
The proprietor is desirous that parties wishing to purchase should enquire of the premises as he is confident that personal inspection will be the best recommendation.
The title is unexceptionable, and immediate possession will be given. The furniture and fixtures can be taken at a valuation.
That commodious Cottage, with garden and outbuildings, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hunter and Raymond Terrance.
Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash, with bills at 2, 6, and 9 months, secured on the property without interest.
Plans can be seen at the residence of
C. D. HAYLOCK, Paterson.
All letters to be prepaid, and application be made in Sydney, to
MR. HENRY FERRIS, York-street. 4905

TO LET,
THAT newly established Inn, known as the Douglas Inn, situated between the township of Marulan and the town of Murrumbidgee. Also, the Farm known as Gramscott Hills, forming the residence of the late William Shelley, Esq. The above properties will be let separately if desired; possession will be given on the 1st July. Further particulars known by applying to William Shelley, Esq., Murrumbidgee, or to the undersigned, at Murrumbidgee, Tumut Plains, via Jundagui. 5093

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1846.

Late English News.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the London Mail, December 8.)
Sixty-four former dispatches the same action has prevailed in Downing-street, and, until the last few days, the same obscurity shrouded the intentions of Ministers in regard to the question which will be the most hopeful and feasible. At length, the clouds are partially dispelled; but, instead of a disunited body, members were, in fact, united, and no man true to his duty to the common cause, it is now alleged that the Cabinet has agreed to carry out the principles enunciated in the Tariff resolutions of last year to their fullest extent, by removing all restrictions upon the free supply of food from every part of the globe. This important decision, which would give a death-blow to every combination and mere class interest, was thus announced in the Times of the 4th inst.—

The decision of the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the Royal Speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn Laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel is in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed.

An announcement of such immeasurable importance, and to the larger portion of the community so unspeakably gratifying, almost precludes the possibility of comment. No pen can keep pace with the reflections which must spontaneously crowd upon every thoughtful and sensitive mind. They who have long desired this change, and have long traced its manifold bearings on the welfare and happiness of the world, will, in one moment, see the realization of that prospect, and will hardly be able to be informed of what they already behold. The approaching event, therefore, which we this day communicate to our readers, must be left to speak for itself.

What says the Standard to this?—
“We are now, we rejoice to say, in a condition to give the most positive and direct contradiction to the statement of a proposed repeal of the corn laws, which appeared in yesterday's Times. The statement, it may be remembered, embraced three propositions—first, that Parliament is to meet the first week in January; second, that ministers have resolved upon a repeal of the corn laws; third, that the projected repeal is to be announced in the opening speech. Every one of these propositions is false. Parliament will not meet in the first week in January, or much, if at all, before the usual time of meeting. The Cabinet has come to no decision whatever upon the subject of the corn laws. It must be unnecessary to add in the third place, that a resolution not formed can hardly have a place provided in the Queen's speech. What follows, as our readers will perceive, was written before we had the perfect certainty that we now have, of the utter falsehood of the Times' statement. Upon what we have written above we take the character of this journal.

The Herald adds—“If the assertion of the Standard can derive any additional weight from our adoption, we cheerfully accept it, and, like our evening contemporary, judge the character of the journal in which we write, that on the 6th day of December, 1845, it was not, and never had been, intended to summon Parliament for the first week of January, and that upon this same 6th of December, no resolution whatever upon the subject of the corn laws has been adopted by the Cabinet. It must be seen in a very few weeks which is the liar, the Herald or the Times.”

The Chronicle remarks as follows:—
“So it turns out to be a hoax after all! The quasi-official announcement with which, on Thursday morning, the Times startled and delighted the metropolis and the country—converted civic Toryism into a name from the error of its monopolist ways—and overcame the coy reluctance of the Lord Mayor himself to a free-trade demonstration in Guildhall, has got at last its official contradiction, and is labelled by the real Ministerial organ, naturally indignant at so daring a breach of privilege, ‘atrocious fabrication.’ ‘Parliament will not meet,’ we were told last night, ‘in the first week in January;’ and ‘the Cabinet has come to no decision whatever upon the subject of the Corn Laws;’ after which, as our precise evening contemporary shrewdly observes, ‘it must be unnecessary to add, in the third place, that a resolution not formed can hardly have a place provided in the Queen's speech.’ The official journalist writes in a hurry, and could scarcely be expected to say everything in a breath. But we shall hope to be informed, in the Standard's earliest convenience, which it is of the Cabinet Ministers that has committed perjury by revealing Cabinet secrets; also, on what principle of Conservative morality a rigidly virtuous Conservative journalist can ‘rejoice’ on Friday to be ‘in a condition,’ the bare possibility of which he contemplated on Thursday with a sort of pious and constitutional horror, as implying a Privy Councillor's breach of oath; also, how and why it was that the ‘atrocious fabrication’ was suffered to have some thirty hours’ undisturbed run of the metropolis and the empire.

To all this the rejoinder of the Times is, “We are prepared to stand by our announcement, and we do not anticipate that it will be falsified by any change in the resolution that has been come to by the heads of the Government. They will not be overawed, we suspect, by the threat that what might have been their own Standard may be seen fluttering in the ranks of their enemies.”

Such are the statements of the leading Journals, pro and con upon this all-important question—for our own part, we incline to the belief that the Times has spoken adversely.

Lord John Russell, writing from Edinburgh to his London constituency, avows that, on the subject of the Corn

Laws his views have, in the course of twenty years, undergone a great alteration; that he used to be of opinion that corn was an exception to the general rules of political economy, but that observation and experience have now convinced him that we ought to abstain from all interference with the supply of food, and that neither a government nor a legislature can ever regulate the corn market with the beneficial effects which the entire freedom of sale and purchase are sure of themselves to promote. Lord John concludes his address with the following remarkable passages—

“Let us, then, unite to put an end to a system which has been proved to be the bane of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter divisions among classes, the cause of penury, fever, mortality, and crime among the people.”

“But if this end is to be achieved, it must be gained by the unequivocal expression of the public voice. It is not to be denied that many elections for cities and towns in 1841, and some in 1845, appear to favour the assertion that free trade is not popular with the great mass of the community. The Government appear to be waiting for some excuse to give up the present corn law. Let the people, by petition, by address, by remonstrance, afford them the excuse they seek. Let the ministry propose such a revision of the laws as will remove more just and more equitable; let them add any other provisions which caution and even scrupulous forbearance may suggest; but let the removal of restrictions on the admission of the main articles of food and clothing used by the mass of the people be required, in plain terms, as useful to all general interests, and indispensable to the progress of the nation.”

From Canada, the accounts of Lord Metcalfe's health are so unsatisfactory that Mr. George Pollock, of Saville-street, son of the Hon. Sir George Pollock, Member of the Supreme Council, in Bengal, has again been sent out to take medical charge of his lordship on his return to England. It is painful to contemplate this high-spirited nobleman struggling with disease, that he may, to the last moment, give his country the benefit of his enlarged views, and firmness in carrying on an enlightened government in defiance of factious opposition.

While we have to rejoice over the gallant services performed by the fleet under Admiral Cochrane against the pirates of Borneo, the miserable failure of our troops in New Zealand have been matters of equal astonishment and regret. Not, indeed, that there is a reason to question the gallantry and zeal of both officers and men, but because a series of blunders will have given the unfortunate natives a mistaken notion of their own power, and such an idea of British inferiority as must magnify the importance of their leaders, and so occasion further hostilities, and an expenditure of blood that might otherwise have been avoided. All that is very lamentable to find that it might have been obviated by the exercise of a little forethought and common prudence; for there seems to have really been nothing in the state of things which required much skill or military judgment. The same may be said of our hostilities with the natives from first to last. Kororarikia was lost by a series of blunders; and Heke's party was then attacked, and our forces were repulsed, for want of means to effect a breach, without which it should not have been attempted. And we now read of a defeat, which might have been spared, had the commanding officer taken the common precaution of ordering a reconnaissance. Colonel Despard has suffered much in public estimation, and his case has been instanced as one showing that officers should be never permitted to attain the higher ranks of the service, till their capacities for command have been properly ascertained.

In the present state of our relations with America, it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that the Government are mindful of the means which will enable the country, with as little delay as may be, to present an imposing front to all the world. We find it, however, somewhat difficult to depend upon many of the reports at present in circulation. Among other warlike rumours it is stated that orders have been issued for 42,000 sets of accoutrements for the militia of the English counties, the whole to be ready by the 1st of March, and this is supposed to be preliminary to a change or revision in this department of the service, it being in contemplation to abolish the ballot, and to raise the regiments by beat of drum. This may be partly true, but as a whole it requires confirmation. It is also reported that there is to be an increase of the army by 20,000 men, 10,000 to be formed into second reserve battalions, with an addition of two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns to each. The 12th, 20th, 3rd, 71st, 91st, 97th regiments, and 2nd Rifle Brigade, have already this augmentation to their strength. We believe it to be true that a naval officer of experience has been engaged taking measurements of the large steamers under mail contracts, with orders to report immediately to the Admiralty on their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre; and it is said that the large steamers forming the fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company, as also the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Great Britain and Great Western, have been quietly but officially inspected. It is also asserted that the recent experiments with a one-gun battery in the Woolwich marshes, recommended to be made by a board of officers appointed to consider and suggest the best mode of constructing defences for the coasts having been completed, and the result highly satisfactory, batteries on the same principle will be erected at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and other places on the coast. A great number of traversing platforms, 16 feet long, to be fixed by pivots to the masonry of the embrasures, are in progress of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and some idea of the quantity of work now performed in the carriage department may be formed

when it is stated that about five or six years ago only 100 hands were employed in that branch, and that there are now between 350 and 360 men employed, aided by many new improvements in machinery equal to the work of a great number of hands. Large guns have been forwarded to Jersey and other exposed islands, and to the Cape of Good Hope and our colonial possessions, and the greatest activity prevails to strengthen every place at home and abroad. A number of the block ships, heavily armed, will soon be ready for their respective stations, and add greatly to the defence of the coast. Such are some of the hostile preparations said to be going on at the present time. Well! the best means of maintaining peace is to be at all times prepared for war; and although this is somewhat expensive in the first instance, it may, after all, prove true economy.

A further investigation of the potato crop in Ireland, gives reason to expect that the injury which has been sustained is, in some degree exaggerated. To be relieved from the apprehension of an absolute famine is consolatory, but there is still no reason to doubt that the poorer classes will have to endure the miseries and privations incident to scarcity of an article of food, upon which they principally subsist. The evil, though less imminent than was expected, is yet sufficiently serious to require the active interposition of Government, in order to avert as far as may be, under any circumstances, what may be regarded as a national calamity.

The letters of the Times' commission are extremely valuable at the present moment, inasmuch as they testify to the evils which prevail, and they go on to suggest those practical remedies, which truth to say, are neglected as much by those who maintain Protestant ascendancy, as by those who demand a repeal of the Union. If both parties were honest enough to forego their politics and direct their attention to the development of the national resources of the country, the condition of Ireland would be far different from what it is at present. But, doubtless, Orangemen will be Orangemen still, and repeal demagogues must agitate or starve. However, when the energies of the people are properly directed by a resident gentry careful for their comfort, they will soon show themselves independent of the one party as well as of the other. It is from the miseries of Ireland that Mr. O'Connell draws power, which is, after all, but proving negatively the statement of Dr. Arnold, that where the lower classes possess a fair share of the comforts of life, they care little about questions of abstract politics.

The West India Islands continue healthy; the weather had been seasonable, and large crops of sugar are expected. In the House of Assembly, at Jamaica, several measures have been brought forward, promising well for the future prosperity of the island.

Sir Charles Fitzroy has returned from the Windward Islands, preparatory to embarking for Sydney, where he is to assume the reins of Government. Until his successor is appointed, the Government of the Windward Isles will be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, Charles Cunningham, Esq.

In proof that our present commercial position is sound, notwithstanding the alarms of the past month, we need only bring under the eyes of our readers the following comparison of prices in 1836, when a panic raged, and at the present time—Cotton, then rating at 11d. per lb. is now 4½d. per lb.; ¼ cloth, 9s., now 4s. 6d. per piece; Consols, then 87½, now 95 cent; Bullion in the Bank, then 14½, now 13½ millions, with it must be remembered, a larger metallic circulation in the country than was ever before known; whilst, as respects our foreign relations, money, now abundant in America at 5 to 6 per cent, was then scarce, and only obtainable at rates varying from 20 to 30 per cent. Trade now flourishing was then annihilated by the consequences of the prevailing panic; and to conclude the contrast, the crops of corn and cotton, then deficient, are now immense, yielding, after an ample provision for their own wants, a large surplus available for European supplies.

At Vera Cruz much anxiety is felt as to the result of the quarrel with France. The French Minister had demanded his passports, and left with his whole suite by the Medway, Government packet, for Havannah, where he is expected to remain until he receives instructions from France as to the course he is to pursue.

The ex-President Santa Anna was also at Havannah in the expectation it is said of shortly returning to Mexico to resume his former position.

The Rio Janeiro papers state that a Commissioner has been appointed to arrange with our minister, Mr. Hamilton, the terms of a convention between the Brazils and Great Britain, for the effectual suppression of the slave trade. The blockade of Buenos Ayres still continues, to the annoyance of mercantile men connected with that port, who probably see no great evil in the attempt of Rosas to destroy the commerce of the rival city Monte Video, in his purpose of intercepting the passage of foreign merchandise to the provinces situated higher up the Uruguay and the Parana, as they would thereby secure to themselves the whole commerce of the River Plate. The French and English authorities are in perfect understanding as to the measures taken to provide for the security of Monte Video and the free navigation of the River Plate.

The French journalists evince much jealousy of the combined measures in the river Plate, and take up with eagerness the differences supposed to exist between the two Cabinets of Washington and of St. James's in reference to the Oregon question. From the African Colonies the reports are by no means improving. The French troops being obliged to stand on the defensive, instead of availing themselves of the permission accorded by the Emperor of Morocco to pursue the rebel Emir through his territories.

Israhim Pacha has been received with great distinction at Toulon, where he made repeated visits to the arsenal, ex-

pressing his great admiration of the order and ingenuity of the arrangements. A splendid review took place in his presence.

A royal ordinance has prescribed the publication of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation concluded on the 24th of September between France and China.

In Spain Narvaez has ascended the last step of the ladder of honour, being created by his illustrious mistress a grandee of the first class, with the title of Duke of Valentin, a height from which it will be perilous to look down upon the humble home of his birth, and his earlier occupations as a contrabandist trader. Nothing appears definitely arranged as to the matrimonial projects of the young Queen, who must desire a more agreeable companion than the ill-bred chief who now rules her destinies.

From Portugal the accounts are not favourable to commerce or agriculture, and Government appears more occupied in petty persecution of political opponents than in striving to re-organize the finances of the country, or establish the supremacy of the law.

Accounts have been received from the Polish frontiers of another insurrection suppressed before it exploded. The parties implicated at Posen appear to include no persons of mark, and it is deeply to be lamented that parties enjoying the protection of Foreign States should thus continually stir up to their destruction the humble instruments of their impotent endeavours.

Strange rumours are afloat as to the liberalism of the Pope, who is said to be deliberating upon the expediency of proclaiming the Greek, the Gallic, and the Protestant Churches, all branches of the one Catholic Christian Church. We venture no opinion upon the credibility of the report, or the effects which such a measure would produce. The admission that Protestant ordinances are valid, which would necessarily result from any step of the kind, would doubtless remove many heartburnings in countries where, as in Ireland or Germany, the population is divided in doctrine, as well as in forms of worship.

We find that the statement of the Times respecting the entire repeal of the corn laws gains belief, and that it is not improbable that there will be a modification of the Cabinet rendered necessary by the retirement of Lords Ripon, Warrington, Haddington, Stanley, and Sir E. Knatchbull.

It is stated that the Queen will hold a Privy Council, at Windsor Castle, on the 11th or 12th; when a proclamation will be agreed upon, appointing a day for the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business.

Mr. Yates of Liverpool has given £50,000 for the establishment of public parks in that town.

Miss Mary Plaherty, the lady who some years since founded a scholarship at University College, has made Lord Brougham residuary legatee; which, says the Press, is tantamount to leaving him £20,000.

Dr. Henry has received the appointment as head of the Ulster College. We regret to hear that the house of Robertson and Co., of Walling-street, and also of Manchester and Dufferin, have intimated that they are obliged to suspend their payments, consequent on the failure of Messrs. R. and B. Brown and Co.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company held their general meeting on 5th December, when the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. for six months on the paid up capital was declared, the income-tax to be paid out of the surplus profits. The net profits for the year ending September 10, after making provision for the outlay of next half-year, and setting apart five per cent. for the last year as a depreciation fund, amount to £29,175, which exceeds the amount of the corresponding period of 1844 by £17,922. To the insurance fund, on account of which £30,000 was already invested, the directors add the further sum of £22,000. When the fund reaches £100,000, the further appropriation of profits will be considered. Nine vessels are now in course of construction, and when these are completed the company will possess an efficient fleet of 25 seagoing steam ships, exclusive of small vessels employed in Egypt.

RECALL OF SIR G. GIPPS.
(From the Colonial Gazette.)

Could we regard this as evidence that government was prepared to revise and amend the system of policy it has for some time past pursuing in that colony, we should hail the announcement with pleasure. But we fear that the step has been taken at Governor Gipps's own request, and in a perfect good understanding with him. Sir G. Gipps, though cursed with an obstinate and disputatious temper, is no fool. His irresolution and procrastination in deciding upon the Legislative Council was to reassemble—whether he should again meet it with or without a previous dissolution—proved that he knew he could neither govern with the present body, nor get one with which he could govern. Sir George, though self-willed, addicted to lengthy epistles, and fond of saying severe things, is not a bad man at bottom. He is not one to sacrifice the loyalty and tranquility of a colony to the gratification of his own self-will. In short, Sir George, with some touch of Lord Stanley's faults, is both a better and a greater man than Lord Stanley. We entertain little doubt that he has told the ministry—I have got myself into such relations with the Council and almost the whole colony, that I cannot carry on the Government, and send some new man who can.—The gentleman indicated, by report, as Governor Gipps's successor—Sir Charles Fitzroy—is an excellent man. As Governor of the Leeward Islands he has evinced high honour and integrity—a friendly disposition towards the colonists—and a generous contempt and disregard for the backbiting canters who so long hoodwinked Parliament and the Colonial Office. Sir Charles's heart is all right; as

for his head it can scarcely be said to have had a fair trial. It has been comparatively plain-sailing with him hitherto. In New South Wales, too, he will find himself in an entirely new field. And he will, moreover, probably be hampered between the Colonial Office and the colonists. Sir Charles will do well to scrutinize cautiously the prospects before him ere he accepts, and to bargain for *carte blanche* ere he consents to go. Even then he will have difficult cards to play. But unless he goes out independent of the small spleens and crotchets of understrappers in the office, who lead Secretaries of State by the nose, as friends we tell him, he will return a beaten and baffled man.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Tux new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Johnson, was sworn into office at the Guildhall on Saturday, with the usual ceremonies. The 9th of November having fallen on Sunday, the installation was celebrated on the 10th. The civic party assembled at the Guildhall at half-past ten o'clock. A little before noon the state carriage drew up to receive the Lord Mayor. As it did so, one of the wheels hitched in a temporary wooden porch, which had been added to the entrance, and brought it to the ground with a great crash. By good luck, nobody was hurt. Meanwhile, the procession was already on its way, and the Lord Mayor fell into his proper place, unimpeded by the omen. The show, with its policemen, beaudeaux, banners, ancient knights, watermen, aldermen, city companies (the distillers and the spectacle-makers, to which Mr. Johnson belongs), carriages, and city officers, was just like all other Lord Mayors' shows. It threaded various streets and took to the water at Blackfriars Bridge. On the way the cheers for the Lord Mayor were contrasted with some hisses which greeted the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Michael Gibbs.

The chief magistrate embarked at one o'clock and proceeded, with a great fleet of barges and boats, to Westminster. Landing at Westminster Bridge, he entered the Exchange Court about two o'clock, and was introduced to the Chief Baron by the Recorder. Mr. Law glanced more briefly than usual upon the biography of the new functionary; mentioning that he had received a fortune from his forefathers. Mr. Johnson had formerly been the lessee of the celebrated Dartmoor quarries; and had undertaken and executed many very great and national works in the construction of bridges, in the formation and improvement of the dockyards of the country, and, above all, in the erection of that effectual bulwark and barrier against the violence of the ocean, the stupendous structure of the Plymouth Breakwater. Mr. Law also stated, that the late Lord Mayor, having accomplished all the duties of his office, retired into comparative private life amid the general satisfaction and esteem of his fellow-citizens. The Chief Baron congratulated Mr. Johnson on his accession to office, and Mr. Gibbs on the satisfactory performance of his duties. The Queen's Remembrancer administered the usual oaths to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Baron Alderman administered to the late Lord Mayor the customary oath, by which he undertook to render a true and faithful account to Her Majesty's Exchequer of all the moneys, &c., which had passed through his hands by virtue of his office. While this oath was read by the Judge there was a general titter in the court; and when the usher of the Court called on Mr. Alderman Gibbs, late Lord Mayor of London, to come forth and render his account, there was a loud burst of laughter. With the usual invitation to the Judges, the city dignitaries took their leave, returned to Blackfriars Bridge by water, and thence by land to Guildhall. At the corner of Bridge-street and Fleet-street, the carriages of the ministers, foreign ambassadors, and other invited guests fell into the procession.

THE NEW PREMIER.—We understand that the Queen has “sent for” Sir R. Peel's successor. Even those who are most anxious to re-introduce their friends the Whigs own some fear lest a change of Ministry at this juncture should have disastrous influences; but we believe that they may be reassured, for the selection is of such a kind as at once to obviate all anxiety. It will be remembered that Sir Robert has hinted at an intention of not going into opposition. When he leaves office in the ordinary way, we are persuaded that he will find it impossible to oppose the new Minister. The gentleman who is selected is of course a commoner, so that he will lead the House of Commons; but he is of stock sufficiently illustrious to command the respect of those who deem that the affairs of this monarchial republic cannot be administered except by persons of “birth” or “blood.” He has had a long political experience, but is still in the prime of life; uniting the greatest amount of mental and physical energy; we almost believe that he could either talk down or sit out the whole House of Commons. We do not exaggerate in saying that he has the honest and enlarged views of the present Earl Grey, with the vigour requisite to give them substance; the humanity and generous feeling of Lord Morpeth, with the combative energy and obstinate courage that distinguish the outset of Lord John Russell's enterprises, the extensive political knowledge of Lord Palmerston, with an earnest desire not merely for his own professional advancement as an official, but for the welfare of this country and its fellow nations, the historical lore of Mr. Macaulay, the historical philosophy of M. Guizot, with the official aptitude of Sir James Graham, the popular principles—weight almost every Mr. Brougham, with the temper of Mr. Charles Buller, and the reverence for all that is venerable of Lord John Manners; the financial knowledge and skill of Pitt, with the newest lights of Mr. Cobden; the philanthropy of Lord Ashley, the urbanity of Lord St. Germans, with the practical shrewdness and strict business habits of Wellington. These qualities of statesmanship the new minister will be recognised by the House as adding all the present Premier's power of commanding attention, and compelling others to join in executing his pur-

pose. There is no doubt that the head Minister will be supported in his Cabinet by the most sincere and able men in the country; out of doors by all honest and patriotic politicians. We are confident that we shall be justified in giving to the future Minister such hearty support as will show that no “political idolatry” binds us to other men less able than he is to serve the country. We shall hail his accession to office as the greatest boon ever bestowed on the nation by the prerogative of the Crown. We are authorised to indicate the policy which will be adopted. The Corn Laws will be settled at once, with the concurrence of all interests. A series of measures, equally simple and effective will both tranquillise Ireland and prepare for a genuine consummation of the union. Now, indeed, that ungovernable country, which, for the first time, has been governed—not trampled on, as by the old Tories; not cajoled, as by the Whigs; not held in the suspense of baffled action, as by Sir Robert Peel, the Orangemen will be governed with a master hand as strong as the Repealers can wish; the Repealers with one that will satisfy the party “Protestants,” no longer uniting in a “self-defence,” but with a generous consideration of Mr. O'Connell's past services, and of the embarrassment which tranquillity in Ireland must entail upon him, he will be provided for. The feelings of the Irish people will be gratified by that deference to their predilections, however strange; and at the same time their slender resources will be relieved from the hardest of all taxes—that which remains to be paid when the others have emptied the pocket. Of course, as no distinct pledge to this effect can be given, Mr. O'Connell will at first oppose the new Ministry with some fresh inventions to make the people believe in nothing but Repeal; the readiness, however, with which subordinate Repealers accept advantages under the denounced Colleges Bill, when those advantages assume a specific shape, gives hope that the Liberator's opposition to a really tranquillised project will not be very obstinate. The Poor Law will be remodelled, so as really to “relieve” the industrious poor, without fostering pauperism. The tariff, after Sir Robert Peel's example, will be visited, only more boldly, with the pruning knife. A plan of education for the people, full, simple, and comprehensive, will be introduced, with universal approbation. We shall have medical reform—colonial reform. In short, all the desirable measures in which Lord John Russell failed, in which Sir Robert Peel has been thwarted, and which both have neglected, will be introduced in a mature and perfect state, and carried. Such is the policy contemplated by the new Premier. Its success would be guaranteed were we able to mention the statesman's name; but that, for the present we are obliged to leave to the facile conjecture of our readers.—Spectator.

A great Free-trade demonstration was made at Birmingham on 15th November, in the shape of a dinner to Mr. Charles Villiers, the member for Wolverhampton, at which some seven or eight hundred gentlemen sat down. Mr. W. H. Smith, the newly-elected mayor of the borough, presided. After the usual toasts of ceremony, Mr. Villiers's health was drunk, Mr. Cobden vouching to act as fag-man, and telling the company to make their cheers heard at Tamworth. Mr. Villiers's speech was long and able. He glanced at the progress of Free-trade opinions, of which that meeting was a token; and described the danger of millions living in the midst of unavailability splendours, and exposed to want, a want inflicted not by Providence, but by human legislation. The sliding scale professes to spring from the desire to make food abundant in this country, and to make us independent of foreigners: now is the time to see how it works out those objects. Holland and Belgium too had their sliding scales; but when a scarcity arose, their Governments, wiser than ours, sent their sliding scales to where the people hoped they would never return. Ministers had been deliberating four hours a day all last week to devise how decently they could get rid of their own work; and it would be most foolish not to get rid of it altogether. It is said, indeed, that Sir Robert Peel is to give a bounty on importation: who would pay it?—Sir Robert? No; the people. They are called upon to pay too much for their food, and then they are to pay a special tax for bounty!

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—At Leeds, the result of the elections has been the return of nine Reformers, six Tories, and one Chartist. There are now, therefore, fifty Liberals in the Council, ten Tories, and four Chartists. At Liverpool, of the sixteen retiring candidates, fourteen were Conservatives and two Liberals. In place of these, ten Conservatives and six Liberals were elected. At Bolton, Reformers only carried ten of their candidates, and the Tories carried two. The corporate body now consists of thirty-three Tories, and only fifteen Reformers. At Wigan the Liberals offered no opposition, and all Conservatives were elected. At Lancaster, four Tories and two Liberals were returned. At Stockport, the Conservatives offered no opposition, and all Liberals were elected. At Birmingham many of the Liberal candidates were defeated. Sixteen councillors retired, and those elected in their places are eight Tories and eight Liberals. At Derby, all Liberals were elected. The Council consists of two Tories, twenty-two Liberals, and twelve Liberal aldermen. At Leicester, twelve Liberals were returned, and two Tories. At Nottingham, the railway candidates, both Whig and Tory, succeeded. The Council consists of fourteen Whig aldermen, twenty Tory, and twenty-two Whig councillors. In Barry, “the result is gratifying to the Conservative party.”—The Council consisting of sixteen Conservative and eight Radical aldermen, which three years ago had an exclusively Liberal Town Council, has now one consisting of fourteen Liberals and ten Conservatives. Rochester re-elected all the retiring Conservatives and one Liberal; having in the Council fourteen out of eighteen.

Battle of the Sutledge.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Camp Ferozepore, December 30, 1845.

THE Governor-General having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the Despatches, of the following dates, 19th and 22nd December, directs that they be published for the information of the Army and the people of India.

The first Despatch from His Excellency reports the operations of the Army on the evening of the 18th instant, at Moodkee, where the enemy attempted to surprise the British Camp, and were repulsed at all points with loss of 17 guns.

The second Despatch reports the glorious successes obtained by the Army under the immediate command of His Excellency on the evening of the 21st, and the morning of the 22nd, at Ferozeshah, where the British Army assailed the entrenched camp of the Sikhs, defended by 108 pieces of Cannon, some of heavy calibre, and after driving the enemy from his position, captured 74 guns. Thus the enemy have been forced to relinquish to their victors on these occasions upwards of 90 pieces of artillery, with all the munitions of war in their camp.

All the objects which the Governor-General desired to effect have been accomplished by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The British force posted at Ferozepore thus suddenly and treacherously surrounded by the Sikh Army, with a large park of artillery, has been relieved; the brave garrison under its able commander, Major-General Sir J. Littler, not only maintained a firm attitude of defence, but had the satisfaction, so grateful to brave soldiers, of skilfully forming a junction with the Umballa Force, and gallantly taking part in the discomfiture of the enemy which had so recently invested them.

The Governor-General again cordially congratulates His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., on the great and important victories obtained by the army under his immediate command.

The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of the people of India, gratefully acknowledges the noble services rendered to the public by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by all the general and other officers, and by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the brave Indian army.

The Governor-General's thanks are due to all the Infantry Regiments of H.M., and to the 1st European Light Infantry of the E.I.C.'s Service, all of which Regiments distinguished themselves by the most devoted courage in braving the destructive fire of the enemies batteries and valiantly capturing their guns.

The Governor-General offers his thanks more especially to H.M. 3rd Dragoons, who, on all these occasions sought opportunities of useful conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.

The European and Native Artillery maintained their accustomed character for steady, unyielding courage, when exposed to a very heavy and galling fire.

The Governor-General's thanks are justly due to the brave Infantry of the Native Army, whose valour so mainly contributed to these victories, and he cannot withhold his admiration for the patience and perseverance with which they endured privations insuperable from forced marches.

The Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, united together by the bonds of mutual esteem, may be confident that when they rely on each other's courage, the three arms combined and acting together, will ever be found to be an invincible army.

The Government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every officer and soldier in the service of the Government of India, engaged in these battles, a medal to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word *Ferozeshah* shall be inscribed, as denoting that they have served in the important campaign.

The Commander-in-Chief will be so good as to furnish the Governor-General with lists of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the operations of this campaign.

The Governor-General is further pleased to order that the following corps be permitted to wear the word “*Ferozeshah*” upon their appointments, standards, and colours, in perpetual commemoration of their gallant services.

1st and 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery
2nd, 3rd, and 4th Co. 4th Batta.
2nd and 4th Co. 4th Batta.
2nd Co. 7th Batta. Foot Artillery
Governor-General's Body Guard
4th, 5th, and 8th Regts. 1st Cavalry
3rd, 8th, and 9th Regts. Irregular Cavalry
1st European L.I. Infantry.
2nd, 12th, 14th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 33rd, 42nd, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 54th, and 73rd Regts. of Native Infantry.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

F. CURRIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Govr.-Genl.
(Copy).

From His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

Dated Head Quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp Moodkee, 19th December, 1845.

Right Honorable Sir,—
It would be superfluous for me, to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues

and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations; but that my position at its head renders this my duty, and it is necessary from that position I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe as well as of all India.

You, Sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlege, with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore, in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable on our side a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our Frontier Stations, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack, became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it, before one sufficiently numerous could, on our side, be collected to support it. But when, upon the 11th instant, it became known at Umballa, where I had established my Headquarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession; notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Sikh Division were directed to move, by forced marches, upon Bussean, where, by a most judicious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Ludhiana was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position already alluded to, both Ludhiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought in some measure within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief.

All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small Jagher of the late Maharaja Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies; it could, however, provide little, except for our overworked cattle, under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault; this it did without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee it was evident that the force before Ferozepore felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been despatched to oppose our further advance; their feeling parties retired on the morning of the 18th before our cavalry picquets near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major General Sir John McCaskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of Horse Artillery and two light Field Batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, in command of the Artillery Force, and the Cavalry Division, consisting of Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the Body Guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and the 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when about three p.m., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, directing the Infantry, accompanied by the Field Batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand Infantry, about the same force of Cavalry, and forty guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing, in order of battle, against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the Infantry, I advanced the Cavalry, under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the Cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered, at short intervals, with a low but, in some places, thick Jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their Infantry and Artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve Battalions formed, from Echellons of Brigades, into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the Battery of Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two Light Field Batteries.

The rapid and well-directed fire of our Artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the Enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our Infantry dispositions without advancing the Artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the Cavalry, under Brigadiers White and Gough, to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank if possible. With praise-

worthy gallantry the 3rd Light Dragoons with the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the Body Guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh Army, and sweeping along the whole rear of its Infantry and Guns, silenced, for a time, the latter, and put their numerous Cavalry to flight. Whilst this movement was taking place on the Enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manoeuvre was also successful. Had not the Infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the Cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the Infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The Infantry under Major Genls. Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John McCaskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's Infantry, almost invisible amongst wood and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long boasted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our Cavalry. The attack of the Infantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected, and their whole force were driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of immense pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre. Our Infantry, using that never failing weapon (the bayonet) whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this short conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim star-light, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plains which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say, this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss. The force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, Right Hon. Sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I had the honor to command. The perseverance by which success was attained, you personally witnessed; and the troops, I am sure, felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be estimated small if we had no other to record when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal; Sir John McCaskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieutenant-Colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fully punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole officers and troops of this Army, on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the Generals of divisions; the Brigadiers of the several arms; the General, Personal, Division, and Brigade Staff; and the Commanding Officers of Regiments. But this dispatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations, I must therefore reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government, the particular merits of individual officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments. Major General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duty of this crisis: Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably he has endeavored in being deprived, for the present, of his services in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the Infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quartermaster General Lieutenant Colonel Gordon: his departmental arrangements demand his highest commendations. Major General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his Force, as Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces, devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered, in active operations, has been to me a most valuable Staff Officer.

I have to thank you, Right Honorable Sir, for having placed at my disposal, the services of the Officers of your Staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the Officers of my own personal Staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding at an early date to Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. Gough, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

List of Officers killed and wounded.
Head Quarters Staff—Killed 3: Major General Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., Quarter Master General Queen's Troops, Major W. R. Herries, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, and Captain J. Munro, A.D.C.

to the Governor-General. Wounded 3: Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, dangerously, Captain G. E. Hillier, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, severely, and Captain H. B. Edwards, A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, slightly.

Artillery Division.—Killed 2: Captain Jasper Trower, and 1st Lieutenant R. Pollock. Wounded 4: Captain F. Dashwood, severely, since dead, 1st Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly, C. A. Wheelwright, and C. B. E. slightly.

Cavalry Division.—Wounded 3: Brig. W. Mactier, severely, Bt. Captain, and Brigadier Major T. L. Harrington, severely, and Volr. Mr. A. Alexander, A.D.C. to Brig. Gough, severely.

H.M.'s 3rd Lt. Dragoons.—Killed 2: Bt. Captain G. Newton, and Cornet E. Worley.—Wounded 3: Lieuts. S. Fisher, E. G. Swinton, and K. B. Cureton, severely.

Govr-General's Body Guard.—Killed 1: Lieut. W. Fisher.—Wounded 2: Bt. Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely, and Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely.

5th Light Cavalry.—Wounded 2: Major W. Alexander, and Lieut. R. Christie, slightly.

1st Divn. of Infy.
Divisional and Brigade Staff.—Killed 1: Captain Van Homrigh, 48th N. I., Acting A.D.C.—Wounded 4: Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., dangerously, Brig. H. M. Wheeler, C.B., severely, Captain E. Lugard, Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl., slightly, and Lieut. Nicolls, Engr. Acting A.D.C., severely.

1st Brigade.
H.M.'s 31st.—Killed 1: Lieut. H. W. Hart. Wounded 7: Lieut. Col. J. Byrne, severely, Captain C. Willes, T. Bulkeley, and G. D. Young, all dangerously, Lieutenants J. R. Pollard, slightly, J. Brencley, mortally, since dead, and Asst. Surg. R. B. Gahan, 9th Foot, dangerously.

47th N.I.—Wounded 1: Lieut. J. F. Pogson, dangerously.

2nd Brigade.
H.M. 50th Foot.—Killed 1: Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon. Wounded 5: Captain H. Needham, severely, Lieuts. W. T. Carter, slightly, J. C. Bishop, severely, R. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion, and C. E. Young, severely.

42nd N. L. I.—Killed 1: Lieut. J. Spence. Wounded—Ens. E. Vantt Holt, slightly.

2nd Infantry Division.
Divisional and Brigade Staff.—Wounded 1: Major R. Codrington, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., severely.

2nd Native Grenadiers.—Wounded 3: Capt. W. T. Bolton, severely, Capt. J. Gifford, ditto, and Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

3rd Infantry Division.
Divisional and Brigade Staff.—Killed 1: Major General Sir J. McCaskill, K.C.B. and K.H.

H.M.'s 9th Foot.—Wounded 1: Ensign J. Hanham, slightly.

H.M.'s 80th Foot.—Wounded 1: Lieut. Col. T. Bunbury, slightly.
(Sd.) P. G. Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Camp Ferozepore, 22nd Dec., 1845.
Right Honorable Sir,

I have again to congratulate you with the success of our arms. A general battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won by the valor of our troops against odds, and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day, that the enemy in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel us; but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by H.M.'s 29th Foot and the H.C.'s First European Light Infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had, in every emergency before favoured us, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in command in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st, the offensive was resumed. Our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozepore, where it was known that the enemy, posted with great force and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manoeuvred to the right; the second and fourth divisions of Infantry in front, supported by the first division and Cavalry in second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon shot, between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was soon on our left, and according to instructions sent him on the preceding evening Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the offered opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine.

The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for an united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram of about a mile in length and half-

a-mile in breadth, including, within its area, the strong village of Ferozepore; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. We moved against the last named place, the ground in front of which was like the Sikh position at Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace who succeeded Major-General Sir John McCaskill and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small Cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe, that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre. These kept up a heavy and well directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery of much lighter metal, checked, in some degree, but could not silence; finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our Infantry advanced and carried these formidable entrenchments. They threw themselves upon the guns, and with matchless gallantry, wrested them from the enemy, but when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh Infantry arrayed behind their guns, that in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion only of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was every where raging.

Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, while our troops, intermingled with their captives, remained on the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it. Exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of one of their heavy guns was advanced and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed H.M.'s 80th foot and the first European light Infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (aide-camp to the Lieut. General) who was wounded on the outset. The 80th captured the gun, and the enemy dismayed by this countercheck, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

But with daylight of the 22nd came retribution. Our Infantry formed line supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces and blowing up our tumbrils. At this moment Lieutenant General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode to the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the Village of Ferozepore and their encampment, then changing front to its left, on its centre our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manoeuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along the front, with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The forces assumed a position on the ground which it had won; but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sir Harry Smith, who had commanded in the great last battle brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions, and a large field artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghurcharas, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our Cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozepore. This attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sikhs renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank, and when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against this captured village as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns, during this manoeuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats, we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted Cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the Infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire and abandon the field.

For twenty-four hours not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej at Nuggur, Putun, and Tilla, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekie Putun in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadar Singh is killed, Lal Singh is said to be wounded, Mehtab Singh Adjudicator Persaud, and Tej Singh, the late Governor of Peshawar, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is a scene of the most awful carnage; and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am and shall be, to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honor to command on the 21st and 22nd instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been very heavy; how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise? Within thirty hours this force stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy: within four days it has dislodged from their positions on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 100 of which the enemy acknowledged to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be every where protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of H.M.'s service employed, and the H.C.'s 1st European Light Infantry. The native forces seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance which he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well fought action.

To the General and my personal Staff I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions, Major Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory) fully realize the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions. With the Brigadiers, the Commanding Officers of Artillery, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and with the Departmental Staff, I was also greatly pleased. Their exertions were most unremitting and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commanding Officers of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective Staffs; and it is my intention as soon as possible, to forward to you, Right Honorable Sir, a list containing the names of all the Officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list, when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the Officers of his Suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 1st instant.

I herewith enclose the Report of Lieut. General the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, second in command.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. GOUGH,
General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Officers Killed and Wounded.
Personal Staff.—Wounded 2: Lt. Col. R. B. Wood, A.D.C. to the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. (severely); Lieut. F. P. Haines, A.D.C. to H.E. the Comdr. in Chief, (severely).

General Staff.—Killed 1: Bt. Captain W. Hore, Offg. Depy. Secy. to Govt., Major A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secy. to the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. Genl., mortally, since dead.

Artillery Division.—Wounded 1: Capt. W. K. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance, slightly.

Brigade Staff.—Wounded 1: Capt. M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly.

2d Tr. 1st Bde. H.A.—Killed 1: Capt. E. D.A. Todd.

1st Tr. 3d do.—Wounded 1: 1st Lieut. E. Paton, slightly.

3rd Tr. do.—Killed, 1st Lt. P. C. Lambert.

3rd Co. 4th Battn.—Wounded 1: 1st Lieut. E. Atlay, slightly.

Cavalry Division.
Divisional Staff.—Wounded 2: Lt. Col. D. Harriott, Commandant, slightly; Capt. C. F. Havelock, H.M. 9th Foot, Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.

Brigade Staff.—Wounded 1: Lt. Col. M. White, C.B., Commanding 1st Brigade, slightly.

H.M. 3d Lt. Dragoons.—Killed 3: Bt. Capt. J. E. Todd, Cornet H. Kilis, Cornet Bruce (H.M. 16th). Wounded 6: Major C. W. M. Baiders, slightly; Lieuts. H. C. Morgan, severely; J. G. A. Burton, slightly; Cornet W. H. Orme, severely; Cornet Lieut. J. D. White, slightly; Cornet J. Rathwell, slightly.

1st Division of Infantry.
Divisional Staff.—Wounded 3: Capt. E. Lugard, D.A. A. Genl., Lieuts. A. S. Galloway, D.A. Q.M.G., and Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A.D.C.

1st Division of Infantry.
H.M. 31st Foot.—Killed 2: Lieut. J. L. R. Pollard, Lieut. and Adjutant W. Bernard. Wounded 5: Major G. Baldwin, (severely); Lieut. T. H. Blackett,

(severely); Lieut. A. Pilkington, (severely); Ensign J. Paul, (slightly); and Ensign H. P. Hutton, (slightly).
H.M. 50th Foot.—Wounded 6: Capt. W. Knowles, Lieut. C. A. Mouat, Lieut. E. J. Chambers, Lieut. R. M. Barnes, Ensign A. White, and Lieut. and Adjutant E. C. Mullen.

24th Regt. N. I.—Killed 1: Brevet Major J. Griffin. Wounded 1: Ensign A. Grubb.

42nd Light Infantry.—Killed 1: Lieutenant J. G. Woollen. Wounded 3: Lieut. and Adjutant C. W. Ford, and Ensign J. Wardlaw.

46th Regt. N. I.—Wounded 2: Lieuts. E. W. Litchford, (slightly), and R. C. Taylor, (slightly).

2nd Division of Infantry.
Brigade Staff.—Killed 2: Capt. J. O. Lucas, Major of Brigade, Capt. J. H. Burnett, Major of Brigade. Wounded 1: Lieut. Col. C. Taylor, Brigadier.

H.M. 29th Foot.—Killed 2: Capt. G. Molle, Lieut. A. A. Simmons. Wounded 2: Major G. Congreve, and Capt. St. G. H. Stepany.

1st European Light Infantry.—Killed 2: Captain T. Box, Ensign P. Moxon. Wounded 6: Captain C. Clarke, severely, Captain B. Kendall, dangerously, Lieutenant D. C. T. Beaton, Officiating Interpreter, severely, Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, slightly, Ensign F. O. Salisbury, severely, Ensign C. R. Whitford, slightly.

2d Regiment N. I. Grenadiers.—Killed 1: Ensign G. A. Armstrong. Wounded 2: Captain T. W. Bolton, severely, Ensign W. R. Rodson, slightly.

16th Regiment N. I. Grenadiers.—Killed 1: Major L. N. Hull. Wounded 1: Ensign J. J. O'Brien, slightly.

45th Regiment N. I.—Wounded 1: Lieutenant A. C. Hamilton.

3d Division of Infantry.
Division Staff, Brigade Staff.—Killed 1: Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier.

H.M. 9th Foot.—Killed 3: Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Taylor, Captains J. Dunne, and J. F. Field. Wounded 6: Captain A. Barton, severely, Lieutenants A. Taylor, severely, J. U. Vigors, slightly, F. Sievwright, dangerously, W. G. Cassidy, dangerously, and Ensign W. H. Foster, contused.

H.M. 80th Foot.—Killed 4: Captains A. D. W. Best, R. Schieber, Lieutenants R. B. Warren, and G. C. B. Bythesa.—Wounded 3: Major R. A. Lockart, Bt. Capt. S. Grazer, since dead, and Lieut. M. D. Freeman.

26th Light Infantry.—Killed 2: Lieutenants G. A. Croly, and A. C. Eastwell.

73d Regt. N.I.—Killed 1: Captain R. M. Hunter.

4th Division of Infantry.
Divl. Staff.—Killed 1: Lieut. Harvey, A.D.C. Wounded 2: Capt. J. F. Egerton, D.A.Q.M.G.

Brigade Staff.—Wounded 2: Captain C. J. F. Burnett, Maj. of Bde, slightly, and Lieutenant-Col. T. Reed, Brigadier, slightly.

H.M. 63d Foot.—Killed 7: Captains G. H. Clarke and H. Wells, Lieuts. T. K. Scott, W. McNair, R. Gubbins, M. Kelly, and Lt. and Adj. G. Sims.—Wounded 9: Major W. T. Short, slightly, Captains S. W. Graves, badly, C. W. Sibley, badly, D. G. A. Darroch, slightly, Lieuts. M. J. Gregorson, badly, W. L. Ingall, slightly, A. S. Craig, severely, Ensign C. Roberts, severely, and J. M. M. Hewitt, slightly.

12th Regt. N.I.—Wounded 4: Lieut. Col. Bruce, very severely, Capt. W. B. Holmes, severely, Lieut. C. B. Tulloch, very severely, and Ensign J. H. C. Ewart, slightly.

14th Regt. N.I.—Wounded 5: Capt. W. Struthers, slightly, Bt. Capt. C. G. Walsh, slightly, Lieuts. A. O. Wood, severely, J. H. H. Lakin, slightly, and Ensign G. W. Held, severely.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army
Killed.

European Officers 37
Native ditto 17
Non-commissioned drummers, rank and file 630
Syce, Drivers, &c. 10
Total 694

Wounded.
European officers 78
Native ditto 18
Non-commissioned drummers, rank and file 1610
Syce, Drivers, &c. 12
Warrant Officers 3
Total 1721

Grand Total of all ranks killed and wounded 2415

(Corr.)
To His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of India.

Dated Camp Ferozepore, 22nd December, 1845.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to your Excellency, that, when the army under your command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferozepore, under Major-General Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st instant, I proceeded with the two left brigades, commanded by Colonels Wallace and McLaren, to attack the enemy's entrenched position at Ferozepore.

2. The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground intersected with jungle. When the troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on without a check, under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's batteries, and having borne down all opposition, entered the enemy's camp and captured the guns in their front.

3. This portion of the Camp was, soon after, on fire, compelling the troops to desert from their attack of the remainder, and as it was now dark, the troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning camp. From that period till the morning, these brave men

were exposed to an incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, tumbrils, and shells.

4. I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in military history, because your Excellency witnessed them, and with me admired the fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although harassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

5. I had personally reported to your Excellency my admiration of the conduct of H.M.'s 80th Regiment, and the 1st European Light Infantry, in obeying with alacrity the order I gave about midnight, to stand to their arms and charge a battery, which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieut. Colonel Bunbury, assisted by Lieut. Colonel Wood, my Aide-de-Camp, led the attack, on which occasion the latter officer was wounded. The guns were spiked, the enemy driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduct in the preceding part of the action came more immediately under your Excellency's own observation.

6. Your Excellency having formed the troops before daylight, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and, animated by your example, carried everything before them, and, having traversed the camp from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that every man had done his duty.

7. I again most cordially congratulate you on the brilliant success of the army under your Excellency's command.

8. It is now my duty to report to your Excellency that Major General Gilbert commanding a portion of this division of the army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.